云 南 植 物 研 究　1996; **18** (3): 299～300
Acta Botanica Yunnanica

歧花鼠刺属的分类学订正

彭 华
(中国科学院昆明植物研究所, 昆明 650204)

摘要　把歧花鼠刺属 *Changiodendron* Miau 处理作清风藤属 *Sabia* Colebr.的异名; 歧花鼠刺 *Changiodendron guangxiense* Miau 作为小花清风藤 *Sabia parviflora* Wall. ex Roxb.的异名。

关键词　订正, 歧花鼠刺属, 新异名

A TAXONOMIC REVISION OF THE GENUS CHANGIODENDRON

PENG Hua
(*Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences,* Kunming 650204)

Abstract　*Changiodendron* Miau was treated as a new synonym of the genus *Sabia* Colebr., and *Changiodendron guangxiense* Miau as a new synonym of *S. parviflora* Wall. ex Roxb. in the present paper.

Key words　Revision, *Changiodendron,* New synonym

Last year, Mr. Miau Ruhuai established a new genus, *Changiodendron* which was put into the family Iteaceae based on the specimen (Wen He-qun WO17) from Napo Xian, Guangxi Zhuangzu Autonomous Region bordering on the southeastern part of Yunnan and the northeastern part of Viet Nam. The work drew our much attention.

After a careful study of this work and comparison with the specimens at hand, we have found out that there are a lot of problems in it. It dose not seem that "stamina petalis opposita, quoque locula ovarii 2-ovulato" are belonging to the characteristics of Iteaceae. The feature shown in Fig. 1～2, e.g. the opposition of the sepals, petals and stamens can remind us of a most unusual feature of the family Sabiaceae, with the aid of which it can be determined that Sabiaceae is probably derived from the Menispermaceous type of the flower (Airy Shaw, 1973). After long deliberation on all the parts of Miau's work, we consider that the specimen belongs to the genus *Sabia* Colebr. of Sabiaceae (sensu stricto, monotypic). As to the habit of shrubs, even small trees, no one can rule out the possiblity of a little careless observing and recording in the fieldwork. We have found a position for the specimen in the genus *Sabia* Colebr. in the end after searching in the key to the genus according to all the information provided by Mr. Miau in his work, especially about the thyrse, the shape of disk, the dorsi-ventrally flattened and superior ovary (not so semisuperior as described in Miau's paper), the coherent style, and the 2 collateral horizontal ovules. Therefore, the so-called new genus was established based on an incorrect observation and identification. Thus a taxonomic treatment is needed.

1996-04-30 收稿, 1996-05-06 修回

Such a treatment reads as follows:

Sabia Colebr. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 12: 355. t. 14. 1818; Roxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2: 308. 1824; G. Don, Gen. Hist. 2: 69. 1832; Endlicher, Gen. Pl. 1135. 1840; Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 1: 368. 1851. Benth. et Hook. Gen. Pl. 1: 414. 1862; Hook.f.Fl. Brit. Ind. 2:1. 1879; Warburg in Engl. et Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(5): 367～371. fig. 183 a & 1844A-H. 1895; Lecomte, Fl. Gen. Indo-Chin. 2: 1. 1908; L. Chen in Sargentia 3:1～75 (revison). 1943; van de Water in Blumea 26(1): 1～64 (revision). 1980; Law in Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. 47(1): 73. 1985— — *Changiodendron* Miau in Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Sunyatseni 34(1): 65. 1995, syn. nov.

Sabia parviflora Wall. ex Roxb. Fl. Ind. ed. Carey 2: 310. 1824; Hook.f.Fl. Brit. Ind. 2:4. 1879; Rehd. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 15: 10. 1934; Chun in Sunyatsenia 4: 242. fig. 9. 1940; L. Chen in Sargentia 3: 64. fig. 9. 1943; Gagnep. et Vidal in Fl. Camb. Laos et Vietn. 1: 16. 1960; Vidal in Fl. Thailand 23: 35. 1963; Law in Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. 47(1): 93～94. 1985——*Changiodendron guangxiense* Miau in Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Sunyatseni 34(1): 66～67. 1995, syn.von.

There are about 30 species in this genus distributed in the S. and SE. Asia. Among them about 16 species occur in China, most of which are distributed in the southwestern and southeastern parts of this country. In China, *Sabia parviflora* Wall. ex Roxb. is distributed in southeastern to southwestern parts of Yunnan, western and southwestern parts of Guizhou, western and southwestern parts of Guangxi, and can be found in valleys, in forests by rivulets, or in bushes on slopes from 800～2800 m above sea level. This species also occurs in India, Burma, Thailand, Viet Nam and Indonesia.

Acknowledgment I thank my tutor Prof. C. Y. Wu, who has given me advice in the research from beginning to end, and whose judgment and wisdom has made the research carried out smoothly.

Literature Cited

Airy Shaw (revised), 1973. A dictionary of the flowering plants and fern. London: Cambridge. U. K, 599～600, 1017